

too narrow for them. They were the product of two marriages: Muriella was the mother of William, Drogo, Humfrey, Geoffrey, and Serlo; a second wife, Fredesinda or Fressenda, bore him Robert afterwards called Guiscard, Mauger, another William, Alveredus or Auvray, Tancred, Humbert, and Roger.¹ Of the twelve, eight sought their fortunes in Italy. Five proved to be conquerors of the first rank.

The tidings from Aversa, of fame and fortune awaiting the brave, so tempting to young men of high spirit and of the poorest prospects, led the sons of Tancred to join in the great Norman enterprise. William and Drogo first found their way to the south and sold their swords to Pandulf of Capua.

The latter was still all-powerful in Lower Italy. He induced Rainulf to transfer his allegiance to him and place his fighting bands at his service. With these he took Gaeta (1032), expelling the ducal family; he got possession of Amalfi; and Sorrento, breaking away from Naples, attached itself to him. But Gaimar V., now come of age, showed himself an uncompromising foe of his uncle; he rose to the lead of a pro-German league as Pandulf led a Byzantine party. There followed

a war in which the states of Southern Italy ranged themselves under either Capua or Salerno, the fighting line on each side being formed of Normans,

Again a Western Emperor descended into the

¹ Malaterra, *op. cit.*, chap. i.